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A N N U A L R E P O R T

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F.R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Municipal Buildings,
243, Queen Street,
WITHERNSEA,
East Yorkshire.



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Vital Statistics

Population

The total population of Withernsea, including Members of the Armed Forces, is estimated to be 4,980, at mid-year 1958.

This figure shows only slight variation since 1952.

Births and Birth Rate

Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

Average Rate for 1944/50	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
16.8	16.34	14.50	16.40	16.00	13.90	12.82	14.45	14.25	12.25

A total of 61 live births, 31 male and 30 female were registered during the year, giving a rate of 12.25 per 1,000 population, this is 2 per 1,000 less than the rate for the East Riding County.

The rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4 and to compare the rate for Withernsea with all England, use has to be made of the Comparability Factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the district as disclosed by the Census. The Factor this year is 1.09 and when applied gives a figure of 13.35, showing that there are more residents over the age group 40/50 than in the average community.

In addition to the 61 live births there was 1 still-birth (Legitimate) making a total of 62 births.

The still-births rate was 16.1 per 1,000 total births compared with 28.2 in 1957.

Illegitimate Births

Of the 61 live births, 3 were illegitimate, giving a rate of 0.6 per 1,000 population and 4.84% of the total live births, as compared with 4.2% in 1957.

Deaths and Death Rate

Crude Death Rate from all causes (all ages)

Average rate 1944/50	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
16.64	13.48	15.90	14.73	17.00	13.10	18.40	15.00	15.26	14.86

There were 74 deaths registered in 1958, a decrease of 2 from last year, but 13 more than the number of Births, a fact emphasising the higher than average age-group among the residents. The growth of the town therefore depends on its' ability to attract residents.

Of these deaths, 32 were males and 42 were females and includes all residents who died away from home, e.g. in hospital.

This year, as in last year, the greatest number of deaths, both male and female occurred in the January-March Quarter. There were no deaths during August.

	Jan/March	April/June	July/Sept	Oct/Dec	Total
Male	13	5	6	8	32
Female	21	9	5	7	42
Total	34	14	11	15	74

The Death Rate is 14.86 per 1,000 population, but when corrected by the Comparability Factor for Withernsea District, it is reduced to 12.48, which it is presumed it would have been if there had not been so high a proportion of older people among the resident population. The Death Rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 12.6 and for the whole County 11.7.

Of the 32 male deaths, 24 or 75% were over 65; and 13 or 40% were over 75 years; 8 or 1 in every 4 deaths were in the age group 75/84 and 5 or nearly 1 in every 6 deaths were over 85 years.

Of the 42 female deaths, 32 or 3 out of 4 deaths were over 65; 26 or well over 50% were over 75 years and 7 or 1 in every 6 deaths were over 85, as with the men.

From these figures we see that in 1958, although fewer men than women died, more women lived to 75 and over.

The death rate of 14.86 per 1,000 population is 0.40 per 1,000 less than last year's figure of 15.26.

The principal causes of death were Heart Disease (15), Cancer (8) and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (Cerebral Haemorrhage)(10), which together accounted for 33 of the 74 total deaths or 44.6%.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases

- 1. Heart Disease. Of the 15 deaths due to Heart Disease, Angina or Coronary disease, due to blocking of the arteries of the heart muscle, accounted for 7 deaths in males and 4 in females, i.e. 73% Other forms of Heart Disease, i.e. Phematic, Valvular, etc., caused 2 male and 2 female deaths.
- 2. Hypertension. Only caused 1 death, as for the last 2 years.

Circulatory Disease

- 3. Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 3 deaths in males and 7 in females, and other circulatory disease, 1 male and 2 females, a total of 13.

Cancer

8 people, 4 males and 4 females, died from Cancer, compared with 18 11 males and 7 females, last year.

The sites of the Disease were as follows:-

	Stomach	Lungs	Breast	Uterus	Others	Total
Males	-	3	-	-	1	4
Females	-	-	2	-	2	4

Cancer Deaths and Death Rates, 1950 to 1958:

Year	Stomach			Breast & Uterus	Lungs			Others		Total	Rate per 1000	% of Total Deaths
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	M	F			
1950	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	1.0	7.6
1951	-	1	1	3	3	-	3	4	-	11	2.1	14.0
1952	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	5	10	2.0	13.7
1953	2	2	4	2	2	-	2	3	4	15	3.0	18.0
1954	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	8	1.6	12.3
1955	1	-	1	5	2	1	3	4	2	15	3.0	16.3
1956	1	2	3	2	3	-	3	3	4	15	3.0	20.0
1957	2	2	4	1	5	1	6	4	3	18	3.6	23.4
1958	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	1	2	8	1.6	10.8
Totals	7	8	15	17	22	2	24	25	24	105		

Although the numbers are far too small to indicate any trend, only Cancer of the Lungs in Males shows a persistent increase, in this series and further 91.7% of the deaths from Cancer of the Lungs are males. Apart from this, deaths from Cancer are nearly equally divided between the sexes. Cancer of the Breast causing nearly as many deaths in women as Cancer of the Lungs in men.

Respiratory Diseases

There were no deaths from Influenza, but 2 deaths from Pneumonia and 1 from Bronchitis, a striking testimony to the value of better housing and anti-biotics.

Deaths, in the principal diseases, according to age-groups.

Age Group	Tuberculosis		Cancer		Heart and Circulation		Respiratory		Other Causes		Deaths all Causes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	%
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2.70
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.35
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4.05
45 - 64	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	2	12	16.20
65 - 74	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	6	2	17	22.95
75 - 79	-	-	-	1	2	7	-	-	1	2	13	17.55
80+	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	4	12	26	35.20
Totals	-	-	4	4	13	16	1	2	14	20	74	100.00
% of Total	-		10.81		39.19		4.0		46.0		100	100.00

Maternal Mortality

No mother died as a result of Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion.

Infant Mortality

2 Infants died under the age of 1 year, 1 male and 1 female, both legitimate. The Infant Mortality Rate is 32.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 22.

Of these 2 deaths, 1 (male) died in the first few hours of life. The causes of death were Prematurity and Broncho-Pneumonia.

Still-Births

1 legitimate female infant was still-born, in addition to the 61 live births. The Still-Birth Rate is 16.1 per 1,000 total births and 0.2 per 1,000 population.

Year	Still-Births		Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
1945/49	11	-	16	1	44.00
1950/54	10	-	9	-	26.50
1955/57	6	-	7	-	34.25
1958	1	-	2	-	32.80

Infectious Disease - Deaths

There was no death from Tuberculosis or other notifiable Infectious Disease.

Deaths from Accidents

There were no deaths from motor accidents but one death from other accidents. In general accidents are increasing in the country as a whole. In the 3rd. Quarter of 1958 accidental deaths were as follows:-

	Age		
	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 and over
Home Accidents	111	223	900
Transport Accidents	217	978	313
Other Accidents	160	490	158

They show that twice as many children were killed on the road as in the home, and three times as many old people in the home as on the road.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death and comparisons with 1957, 1956 and 1955:-

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	1957	1956	1955
Tuberculosis - Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Other Forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cancer - Stomach	-	-	-	4	3	1
Cancer - Lungs	3	-	3	6	3	3
Cancer - Breast	-	2	2	-	1	3
Cancer - Uterus	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cancer - Other Sites	1	2	3	7	7	6
Diseases of the Blood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	7	10	5	13	20
Heart Disease (Code 18-20)	9	6	15	18	18	19
Hypertension (Code 19)	-	1	1	1	1	-
Circulatory Disease (Code 21)	1	2	3	1	5	4
Pneumonia	1	1	2	1	2	3
Bronchitis	-	1	1	2	3	2
Kidney Disease	2	1	3	2	-	1
Prostate Disease	3	-	3	1	1	-
Other Diseases	8	14	22	23	11	23
Motor Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Accidents	-	1	1	-	2	3
Suicide	1	1	2	1		

Comparison with causes of death in previous years.

Tuberculosis - No deaths have occurred from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, or elsewhere since 1956.

Cancer - The number of deaths from Cancer shows one of its periodic falls this year as occurred in 1950 and 1954, but 37.5% of the deaths were of the Lungs and all of them were males. The age group was between 40 and 64 with 1 over 75.

Cerebral Haemorrhage - Deaths from Stroke, while twice as many as last year were about the average for the past few years, about 1 in 6 deaths are due to Stroke.

Heart Disease - Continues as the chief cause of death. 1 in 5 of all deaths is due to disease of the hear.

The age group for Cerebral Haemorrhage and Heart Disease were mostly over 65.

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following is a summary of notifications received:-

Disease	Jan/Feb	Apr/Jun	Jul/Sep	Oct/Dec	Total	1957
Measles	-	-	3	55	58	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	1	3	-
Diptheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1	3	5	5
Acute Polimyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Lungs	-	-	-	1	1	3
Tuberculosis - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid - Enteric	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning - Salmonella	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerparal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-
T O T A L S	2	-	6	60	68	16

Measles - An epidemic of Measles started late in the 3rd. Quarter of the year and reached its maximum in the Oct/Dec Quarter. The epidemic chiefly affected children of 3 - 6 years and was comparatively mild. The last epidemic was in 1956 when 103 children were affected.

Whooping Cough - No case was notified.

Scarlet Fever - 3 cases were notified, all in the second half of the year.

Diptheria - No cases have been notified since 1944.

Acute Poliomyelitis - No notifications were received during the year.

Tuberculosis - 1 male, aged 50, was notified as a Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Age Group	1958		1957	1956
	Male	Female		
0 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	2	-
25 - 44	-	-	1	1
45 - 64	1	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	3	2

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified in 1958.

Vaccination & Immunisation against Diptheria, 1958(a) Number of Persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1958

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Number vaccinated	36	1	3	2	7	49
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	3	4

(b) Number of children at 31st. December, 1958 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st. January, 1944)

Age at 31.12.58. i.e. born in year	Under 1958	1 1957	2 1956	3 1955	4 1954	5 - 9 1949-1953	10 - 14 1944-1948	Total under 15
Number immunised (Whether primary or booster):-								
1954 - 1958	13	43	60	39	39	232	150	576
1944 - 1953	-	-	-	-	-	83	251	334
Totals	13	43	60	39	39	315	401	910

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st. December, 1958
(Figures also included in (b) above)

Under 5	5 - 14	Total	Boosters
38	1	39	10

Summary

Population - 4,980

	1958			1957	1956
	Males	Females	Total		
Births					
Live Legitimate	30	28	58	68	66
Live Illegitimate	1	2	3	3	6
Totals	31	30	61	71	72
Birth Rate					
Live, per 1,000 Civilian Population			12.25	14.25	14.40
Still Births					
Legitimate	-	1	1	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	
Still Birth Rate					
per 1,000 total births			16.10	27.40	
Births - Total	31	31	62	73	
Infant Deaths					
Legitimate	1	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	
Infant Mortality Rate					
Per 1,000 live births			32.8	42.2	13.9
Per 1,000 legitimate births			34.5	44.0	15.1
Per 1,000 illegitimate births			-	-	-
Neonatal (4/52) Mortality					
per 1,000 related live births			16.4	28.2	14.0
Early Neonatal Mortality (1st week)					
per 1,000 related live births			16.4	28.2	14.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate					
Stillbirths and deaths in 1st week					
per 1,000 total births			32.26	54.8	28.0
Percentage Illegitimate live births			4.84	4.2	8.3
Maternal Deaths			-	1	-
Maternal Mortality Rate per					
1,000 births			-	13.7	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough			-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis			1	-	1

General Provision of Health Services

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area at the Hull Hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Drifffield, where there are full facilities for X-Ray and laboratory examination. Hospitals and out-patients clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within the Health Service.

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infection, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

The care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, including unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting; home nursing; home help facilities; arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis; and Ambulance Service.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from nursing and medical cases, is provided by the County Council in accordance with their responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital deformity, illness, injury or such other disability so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action, any old persons needing care and attention to one of the County Council's Old People's Homes, in co-operation with County Officials.

Weather and Rainfall

The weather generally was wet throughout the year.

Rainfall returns for the coastal district:

	Inches	No. of wet days	Average for 5 years
January	2.37	18	1.78
February	3.87	20	1.87
March	1.9.	19	1.26
April	0.99	13	0.86
May	2.20	21	1.61
June	2.93	16	1.80
July	3.14	19	2.14
August	1.96	18	3.22
September	2.34	15	1.51
October	1.54	15	2.11
November	0.62	6	1.98
December	2.78	24	1.99

The total rainfall being 29.20 inches compared with 26.95 in 1957 and an average for the preceding five years of 25.93.

General Statistics

Average height above Sea Level	15 feet
Area of the Urban District	882 acres
Population - Mid 1958 - Estimated	4,980
Houses occupied 31/12/58	1,652
Rateable Value - 1st. April, 1958	£53,021
Product of a Penny Rate (Estimated)	£210

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

As long as sewage is discharged into river and sea water the risk of human infection can never be completely eliminated, i.e. there will always be some risk of infection. This will vary from time to time and place to place, and may sometimes depend on factors outwith control, but it is only common sense that this risk can be reduced to the minimum possible by adequate sewage treatment and discharge, apart altogether from the unsightly nature of solids discharge on beaches, which is reminiscent of the Middle Ages and not the 20th. Century, in which we have the knowledge and means to do better.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT, Continued.Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained under Contract from the Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, the Contract dating from February, 1916.

The supply is piped under pressure to a tower at Rimswell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of Withernsea, and is then distributed by gravitation. The Supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity and there have been no restrictions on the use of mains water for washing cars. Frequent Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of the water is carried out.

Analysis of Water (Copy of Public Health Laboratory's Report)
(Taken from Dunswell on the 7th April, 1959.)

General Chemical Examination.

Reaction, pH,	7.3
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	24.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N,	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N,	0.004
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N,	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N,	5.5
Hardness (Soap Test) as CaCO ₃	281
Temporary	194
Permanent	87
Permanganate Figure, as O (4 hours 80° F.)	0.068
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	227
Total Solids, (at 180° F.)	452
Chlorides, expressed as Chlorine.	34
Free Chlorine	Nil
Lead, etc.,	Nil

Physical Examination.

Colour, in 2 ft. column.	Colourless.
Appearance.	Clear: practically no suspended matter.
Taste.	Normal.
Smell.	None.

Bacteriological Data of Water.

Number of Colonies growing on Nutrient Agar at 21° C. per 1 ml. of the water (5 days)	0
Number of Colonies growing on Nutrient Agar at 37° C. per 1 ml. of the water (2 days)	1
Presumptive Bac. Coli. Test (2 days)	
Probable No. Bac. Coli. in 100 mls.	0

Consumption of Water.

The total consumption of water during the year was 56,780,000 gallons, a decrease of 3,479,000 gallons as compared with the consumption of 60,259,000 gallons during the year 1957.

Metered Supplies.	6,816,100 gallons
Domestic Consumption.	49,963,900 :
Total.. . . .	56,780,000 :
	=====
Gross Daily Consumption.. . . .	155,000 gallons.
Domestic Daily Consumption.	136,900 :
Domestic Consumption, per head, per day, based on a population of 4980.. . . .	28 :

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The area is drained on the combined system and the sewage is discharged into the sea without treatment, the point of discharge being opposite the central promenade, fouling of the beaches with sewage takes place.

The new scheme of sewage disposal comprising new sewers, settling tanks, sludge lagoons and sea outfall sewer has now been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

12 samples of sea water have been collected each week during part of the summer season from points along the foreshore covering a distance of 1,800 yards North of the existing outfall sewer to 1,800 yards South of the outfall. These have been submitted to Dr. J. M. McCoy at the Public Health Laboratory, Hull for bacteriological examination in connection with research into the degree of sewage pollution along the beach.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Weekly collection of all Dustbins takes place from the rear of premises. Skips are now only used in a specific number of premises where there is a very long carry or where the pathways are unsuitable.

Informal notices requesting owners of premises to provide proper galvanised covered sanitary dustbins are being issued where the existing receptacle is either defective or unsuitable.

The Council are considering the purchase of a new larger capacity Refuse Collection Vehicle, as an existing vehicle which is a covered metal bodied motor, is in a defective state. Due to the fact that bulkier but lighter refuse is now being collected, the ash content per load is considerably less thereby making more loads than for previous years but the total weight is considerably less, therefore it is anticipated that a larger capacity vehicle would now be more suitable.

Total No. of loads collected...1,554. Approximate Weight...1,413 tons.

Trade refuse is collected from shop, etc., each week, and this amounts to approximately 168 loads per year, weighing approximately 168 tons.

The Incinerator Station is not now used due to the fact that the chimney which was in a dangerous state had to be demolished. Tipping of refuse on the land at the rear of the Incinerator Station is resorted to. Mechanical equipment is being provided.

Night Soil

Night Soil from approximately 329 privies at various holiday caravan sites and from 4 dwelling houses, is collected weekly. This Night soil is deposited onto land properly prepared and covered at the Refuse Dump. This method of disposal has solved, for the time being, the serious problem of obtaining suitable arable land for this purpose. It is impracticable to use the sewerage system. The vehicle used for this purpose is a similar vehicle to the one used for refuse collection into which ashes have been placed to absorb the liquid and to prevent spillage.

Rodent Control.

A total of 857 inspections and re-inspections of dwelling houses, business and agricultural premises, and Council-owned property have been made and of these 159 premises were found to be infested with rats and 41 with mice

Local Authority owned property.....	Rats	5	Mice	-
Dwelling Houses.....	:	147	:	39
Business Premises.....	:	4	:	2
Agricultural Premises.....	:	2	:	-

The Local Authority owned premises and the dwelling houses were all satisfactorily treated by the Council, the business and agricultural premises were dealt with in a satisfactory manner by the owners and occupiers.

The Public Sewers have been test baited on two occasions and on each occasion certain manholes showed evidence of 'Takes'. The area around each manhole infested with rats was poisoned, the results of 'Kills' were satisfactory.

It is gratifying to know that the public are reporting cases of rats and mice more, and this allows the Department to deal with the matter immediately. Four block control areas were carried out as a result of the Survey.

Factories.

The following factories are on the register:-

Joiners.....	4
Letter Press and Printing.....	1
Sweets and Ice Cream Manufacture.....	1
Coal Gas Manufacture.....	1
Garages and Motor Repair.....	4
Light General Engineering.....	1
Bakeries.....	4
Scrap Metal Baling.....	1
Plumbers and Electricians.....	4
	--
Total.....	<u>21</u>

Housing.

Number of houses erected in 1958:-

By Council..... Nil.

By Private Enterprise..... Two.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects. (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 49
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 61
- (2) (a) Number of Dwellinghouse (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932..... 24
- Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 31
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation..... 24

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 31

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice..... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... Nil
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice..... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... Nil
- (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined..... Nil

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... Nil
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein..... Nil.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein..... Nil.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... Nil.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... Nil.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases..... Nil
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..... Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

No Certificate of Disrepair were issued.

Holiday Caravan Sites.

There are six caravan sites which are licensed to accommodate 485 caravans. The sanitary arrangements consist of individual earth or pail closets at 5 sites, one site has 7 water closets and drainage into the sewer. Standpipe water supply is provided on all the sites. The provision of water closets, sink gulleys, washing facilities and the connection to the sewers, where available is an improvement which is most necessary in the interest of public health. Plans for the provision of water closets, wash-hand basins and connection to the sewer for two sites is under consideration.

Inspection of Supervision of Food.

Routine supervision of the preparation of retail food products at butcher's premises, fried fish and chip shops, grocery and confectionery shops, ice cream and sweetening boiling premises, has been carried out, and were found to be satisfactory.

9 Supplementary Licences have been issued under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, as follows:-

- 3 in respect of the Special Designation 'PASTEURISED'
- 4 in respect of the Special Designation 'STERILISED'
- 2 in respect of the Special Designation 'TUBERCULIN TESTED'

There are 29 Purveyors of Milk on the Register.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 62. (Licensing of Slaughterhouses).

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the Urban District which is used by two Withernsea butchers for regular slaughtering on three evenings each week and some casual slaughtering. The premises are well administered.

Animals slaughtered were 189 cattle, 684 sheep and 370 pigs, which were all inspected and found to be satisfactory, only a few sheep lungs were found to be affected with flukes.

It is pleasing to again record a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered, the high quality of the meat obtained from the slaughterhouse and the desire of the proprietor and the slaughtermen to carry out a very high standard of cleanliness and dressing of carcasses.

The remainder of the butchers in the town, six in number, obtain their supplies and meat from other sources.

Slaughtermen's Licences.

Two 'Licences to Slaughter or Stun Animals' were issued.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Food Hygiene Regulations.

The general standard of cleanliness in shops, cafes, public houses and other food premises is improving, particularly since the coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and as a result of an increasing number of inspections, made during the hours of business. The number & frequency of such inspections will be intensified in an effort to raise the standard of food preparation and handling to the highest standard.

The Regulations place considerable responsibility on food handlers, whether employers or employees, to observe or refrain from certain practices, calculated to protect the public, in the course of food handling, preparation or distribution.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified during the year.

